CONGRESSMAN BARTLETT SHOWS THE NEED OF GUNS AND FORTS.

His Speech in the House of Representatives on April 14 Nearly \$100,000,000 Needed —It Had Better Be Taken from Our Cur-rent Revenue Than to Issue Bonds. From the Congressional Record.

Mr. Chairman and gentiemen of the comnittee, as one of the Democratic members of the Committee on Appropriations and one of the two Democratic members on the sub-committee which had charge of this bill making appropriations for fortifications and the armant thereof, and as the only Northern member of that sub-committee, I feel it my duty to submit some remarks to the committee before this bill is passed. The views which I shall atter will represent, I presume, the views of Northern Democrate, and, I trust, the views of the Democracy of the whole country as to

of the Democracy of the whole country as to the propriety of suitable appropriations for our coast defences, for our coast fortifications, and for the armament of those fortifications.

Let me first, gentiemen of the committee, call your attention to the present wouldion of this country in respect to defence. As to that condition there is no secret. There is no foreign Government, there is no European power, which does not have accurate and definite information as to our strength and fighting capacity, both offensive and defensive, to a man and to agun. So if I draw attention to our defensiess condition, to the helpless condition of our harbors and our seaports, I betray no secret. It is well known to all of you, and to every intelligent man in the United States, that we are powerless to revist the inreads or incursions of any foreign fleet. One of the most distinguished of our naval officers, one than whom there is no man in the service of higher ability or finer character, Admiral Walker, testined not long since before a committee that within ten days, in the event of a war with any European power, most of our seacoast cities could be ruined.

What is the imperative and essential duty that is now incumbent upon us? It is to de-

of the greatest Democrats shatever lived in the United States. I allude to the Hon. Samuel J. Tilden, at one time President of the United States.

It was supposed that Mr. Carlisle—the Hon. John G. Carlisle—would be Speaker of the new House, and on the 1st day of December, 1885. Mr. Tilden, from his country home, known as Greystone, addressed a letter to Mr. Carlisle on coast defence and the urgency of making due provision therefor. The condition of affairs in this country then was somewhat peculiar. We then had a surplus, and the question first considered by the great Democratic statesman was, what shall be done with the surplus? Shall we apply that surplus to a reduction of the revenue; shall we apply it to part payment of the public debt, said Mr. Tilden, or shall we devote it to the coast defences, and make due provision therefor? He alludes to the Monroe dectrine, that doctrine which had found favor in the United States of America. And then come these sound words of wisdom: "It is clear that there ought to be some relation between our assertion of that doctrine and our preparation to maintain it."

But I say, whether we desire to assert that doctrine or not, whether we desire to assert that doctrine or not, whether we do sasert the Monroe dectrine or not, whether we hough he be about to attend the sessions of the arbitration convention or committee, must as mit that it is an imperative duty now incumbent upon us and upon every patriot to appropriate money? Because the first of the proper of the sessions of the arbitration convention or not mire, and fortifications. Why should we appropriate money? Because the should we appropriate money? Because the should we appropriate money? Because the should we appropriate money for our coast defences and fortifications. Why should we appropriate money? Because the should we appropriate money of the same great deterrent force lies in having our seaports and our harbors ready for an incursion or an inroad by any foreign people. Let us fortify them, whether it take even that within ten days, in the event of a war with any European power, most of our seasonst cities could be ruined.

What is the imperative and essential duty that is now incumbent upon us? It is to defend our helpiess coast. It is to defend our great seaports. It is to begin a systematic, continuous provision or plan for the construction of adequate coast defences along our whole coast line. Gentlemen must remember that, in rough figures, the Atlantic seaboard runs along for some 2,043 miles; that in the Gulf of Mexico our coast line is 1,810 miles; that on the Pacific slope our coast line is 1,810 miles; that on the Pacific slope our coast line is 1,810 miles; that on the Pacific slope our coast line is 1,810 miles; that on the Pacific slope our coast line is 1,810 miles; that on the Pacific slope our coast line is 1,810 miles; that on the slope of course, these figures do not include the indentations along the coast.

Now, we do not propose to construct fortifications along the whole coast line of the Atlantic seaboard, the Gulf, and the Pacific, but we do propose to fortify our principal seaports and the mouths of our great harbors and rivers.

To-day we are absolutely at the mercy of a

we do propose to fortify our principal scaporta and the mouths of our great harbors and rivers.

To day we are absolutely at the mercy of a fleet of any foreign power, unless that foreign power be weaker in its naval armament than we are to day. We should be powerless as against the fleets of Great Britain, France, Russia, or even Germany. The experts tell us any foreign fleet, any foreign squadron of ordinary power, could do one of three things: It could either occupy an American harbor, for instance, the harbor one of our great seaceast cities, or it could shell the city, or it could by its presence within the harbor lines, extort contribution and ransom equal in value to all the property lying exposed to the shells of the foreign vessels. Do you gentlemen, irrespective of party—do you as patriots—hesitate for one moment as to your duty not only to your constituents, but to the whole merican psople? Will there be any man on either side of this House who will venture for one moment to oppose the passage of this bill?

I say that if we could use more money within the fiscal year—if we could provide wisely for larger appropriations—if for one would gladly vote for larger sums. We have, according to my conception of our report, declared ourselves substantially in favor of a simpler Endicott plan—that is, a plan similar in its scope to the plan adopted by the Endicott Board of 1886, but simpler and somewhat modified in details, because it has been found that, owing to improvements and new inventions, certain guns can be made at aless cost. It has also been found that the old gun lift must be superseded for the new disappearing cun carriage. I speak now as to the gun carriage for

peer found that the old gun lift must be su-perseded for the new disappearing gun car-riage. I speak now as to the gun carriage for tewive-inch steel guns, for we already have disappearing gun carriages for the eight-inch and the ten inch guns.

The whole American people, irrespective of party, demand the adoption of a complete and satisfactory system of coast fortification and coast defence.

party, demand the adoption of a complete and satisfactory system of coast fortification and coast defence.

Now, my idea of the general plan is that we must expend in all either \$85,000,000 or \$97,-000,000. The money will be distributed, in round numbers, as follows: For the guns and gun carriages we shall have to spend in all about \$44,000,000. And, Mr. Chairman, as to the guns, let me call the attention of the committee to the general plan contemplated. It is settled that the guns are to be eight-inch guns, ten-inch guns, and twelve-inch guns, made of steel, and, of course, the carriages will be of a character to correspond with the size of the guns. We are then to have twelve-linch mortars, a small number of ten-inch mortars in addition to these, and we are to have side rapid fire guns for flank the or defence. In addition to these items, \$115,000 is appropriated for the purpose of procuring steel forgings in order to construct a sixteen-inch gun. The Board of Ordhance and Fortifications report as to the sixteen-inch gun that it will be an absolute necessity, that we must have guns of that calibre in the future; and I call your attention to the fact, in this connection, that Great Britain has already sixteen sixteen-inch for larger calibre guns. France has eight of 164,-inch calibre, and Italy has guns of from 17, to 173,-inch calibre.

of larger callore guls, frames has eight of 104-inch callbre, and Italy has guns of from 17 to 1734-inch callbre.

Under the general plan it is proposed to construct, build, or purchase 203 twelve-inch guns, 180 ten-inch guns, and 98 eight-inch guns. Some of these guns have already been constructed, but the work as yet may be said to be scarcely more than just commenced, and it is very incomplete. We have some eighty-six moretars already built, with their carriages; that is, of the twelve-inch size and type, the most favored size being the twelve-inch mortars. In all, provision is made for the construction of 1,032 twelve-inch mortars and 24 ten-inch mortars, with carriages of the necessary size to meant them.

The guns and mortars will cost, in round numbers, \$20,800,000, and the carriages \$17,500,000.

We must expend in any event some forty-four and one-half millions, as I have already

The guns and mortars will cost, in round numbers, \$29,800,000, and the carriages \$17,\$00,000.

We must expend in any event some fortyfour and one-half millions, as I have already said, on the guns and carriages; some fortyone millions on the fertifications, that is, on the maronry, armor, platforms, parapets, and the general line of fortifications, and then two and one-half millions more for submarine defences or torpedoes, and a million and a half more for the purchase of the sites, and adding all of these together you will find the aggregate carried by the whole of the items I have mentioned will reach about eighty-nine and one-half millions of dollars. But, gentlemen, we must have projectiles; we must have armorpiercing saot or deck-piercing shell in addition; and the cost of armor-piercing shot and deck piercing shell will amount to \$7,500,000 more. So we have in round numbers \$97,000,000 more. So we have in round numbers \$97,000,000 more. So we have in round numbers \$07,000,000 more. So we have in round numbers \$07,000,000 more of the protection of our seasonst.

When I voted for this bill in committee I believed I was voting for the initial step in a con-tinuous system providing for the construction of fortifications and coast defences; and I be-lieve that we shall be compelled, if this plan be inaugurated, for the next eight years to con-tribute either ten or sieven million dollars a-year, or to may this sum, in the continuation of the work on coast defences and fortifications. It is proposed by the bills now before the Senate of the United States to do what? To use eighty million or a hundred million dollars for coast defences and fortifications, and to pay for them by the Issue of conds; that is materially increasing our national debt for all time to come.

pay for them by the Issue of conds; that is materially increasing our national debt for all time to come.

This appropriation bill will render all such measures unnecessary. We provide funds for all that can be done for the year coming, or within the period of time that should be covered by the General Appropriation bill. It has been the purpose of the committee, well defined and well considered, to use for coast defences and coast fortifications all the money which could be use; within the fiscal year. These appropriations become available at orce. So we have Intended to appropriate all the money which could be used or of the fiscal year. These appropriations become available at orce. So we have Intended to appropriate all the money which could be used before the lat of March, 1897, and, in addition to that, to previde for contracts which have no definite limits, but which may run throughout the fiscal year, or even for two years.

I submit, scuttemen of the committee, that it is for better to pay for these coast defences out of our current revenues than it is to add to and increase the enormous mational debt under which we are suffering to day.

For two ressons, Mr. Chairman, I submit that this bill should find favor. In the first place, because it is demanded by the danger of the hour. It is demanded by the danger of the hour. It is demanded by the his perative necessity which now lies upon us. And there is another reason. It is demanded by the interests of American labor, It is well said, Mr. Chairman, by the Board of Ordunce and Fortifications, in their report which was submitted on the 31st day of Ortober last, that it is a pity to build magnificent workshops and to allow them to be idle. In other work, the work hours a day throughout the work hours a day throughout the work work in our approximation for the running of our great guild have a day throughout the whole year.

Year. I call your attention to the words of a great English writer on international law:

Of the primary or absolute rights of a nation the most essential, and as it were the cardinal right, upon which all others hinge, is the right of self-preservation, and all these rights, he tells us that is, the primary or absolute rights of nations are founded on moral truth. And then, as an adjunct to the right of self-preser.

The Hotel Castleton, Staten 1-land, is looking handsomer than ever in its new dress and refurnishing. Reached by a pleasant sall across New York bay. It has many of the best people as its guests.—Add.

vation, he tells us we have the right of saif-defence. He says: An independent political society which is not in a condition to repel aggression against its territory or against the persons or property of its members is unequal to the object of its institution. And I cite further, gentlemen of the commit-tee, the words of the great writer on interna-tional or public law, Vattel, in his Droft Des Gens, where he says:

statesman, Samuel J. Tilden:

The best guaranty against aggression, the best assurance that our diplomacy will be successful and pacific, and that our rights and honor will be respected by other nations, is in their knewledge that we are in a situation to vindicate our regulation and interests. While we may afford to be deficient in the means of offence, we cannot afford to be defencedes. The protected of the fact that we have neglected the ordinary precautions of defence invites want of consideration in our diplomacy, injustice, arrogance, and insuit at the hands of foreign nations.

So, gratisman, I appeal to you without die

So, gentlemen, I appeal to you, without dis-tinction of party, to pass this bill at once. It will find support in the platform of every party at the coming election, and it will meet the hearty approval and acclaim of all your con-stituents, no matter what the political faith may be which you are sent here to represent. [Loud applause.]

RILLED ON THE BRIDGE.

Scaffold Containing Two Painters Falls-

John Meyers was killed and John Nelson was

work on the New York end of the Brooklyn

Bridge. The men were painters. They were on

a scaffold over the south driveway painting the

coping, which is about forty feet above the

43 Henry street, Brooklyn, who is employed to

sweep the roadway. He was the only one who

saw the accident. He said that he heard a shout above him, and looking upward saw one

end of the scaffold drop. He jumped out of the

way, and saw the man standing on the falling

end of the scaffold make a leap for the roadway.

He landed heavily on his right side. In a

moment the other end of the scaffold broke away from its fastenings, and Meyers, who was still clinging to it, was dashed to the roadway. He landed on his back, and never moved after touching the pavement. The scaffold fell partly screen him.

across him.

Nelson, the other painter, was unconscious when removed to Hudson street hospital. His injuries may prove fatal. He is about 30 years old and lives at 161 Wayne street, Jersey City. Meyers lived in Henry street, Brooklyn.

The accident is attributed to the breaking of

a hook fastened to the coping to which the ropes on Nelson's end of the scaffold were attached.

Identified Thrice Over at Philadelphia as Henry J. Schloss, of the firm of Schloss Bros., Broadway clothiers, who failed for \$1,000,000

in 1893, called at the District Attorney's office yesterday to see Assistant District Attorney Vernon M. Davis about the reported suicide of

Joseph H. Louis. It was alleged that the latter's forgeries and defalcations were the cause of the fallure. Mr. Schloss said that there was no doubt that the dead body found in

CANONICAL EXAMINATIONS.

POLES MUST RE PROTECTED.

Heavy Mentence.

HARRY MINER SUES J. K. EMMET.

cations with His First Wife.

Congressman Henry C. Miner on his return from his wedding trip last Friday served a summens on Actor J. E. Emmet in an action to

recover \$240 which Miner paid under an ali-

nony bond given for Emmet, Emmet was ar-

rested in October, 1893, on a police court war-

One Man Killed.

The nation ought to put itself in such a state as to be able to repel and humble an unjust enemy. This is an important duty which the care for its own perfection and even its self-preservation imposes both on the State and on its conductor. 309, 311, 311 1-2 to 321 Grand St., N. Y. both on the State and on its conductor.

And after thus citing the words of Vattel and of the English law writer in support of my position—that is, in support of my theory and view that we should take care for the preservation of our own, and that we have the right to defend our own coast—I desire to call the attention of the committee to the words of one of the greatest Democrats shat ever lived in the United States. I allude to the Hon. Samuel J. Tilden, at one time President of the United States.

Kind of Sudden this Hot Weather, but We are prepared for it with Hot Weather Comforts.

All nickelled, with two double Burners, needle valve and 6 foot of best Mohair Covered gas Tubing. 98c

Our special, with two 4-inch wick 980

STOVES, RUBBER GARDEN HOSE, and brass Spray Nozzle.......\$2.89

> Large size, hardwood (ash), fancy panel, with lift out Ice compartment, easy to clean \$7.49 Handsome Baby Carriages, up...... \$2.98

REFRIGERATORS,

Flower Seeds, P'kge Extension Window Screens, up 250 These Special Prices for This Week Only.

WATER COOLERS, SPRINKLING POTS,

LAWN MOWERS, GARDEN IMPLEMENTS, AT SPECIAL PRICES.

EDW. RIDLEY & SONS, EDW. RIDLEY & SONS, 309, 311, 311 1-2 to 321 Grand St., N. Y.

AN EXOTERIC ELECTION WITH ESO-TERIC WIRE PULLING.

Mwoon at Sight of Him!-Ten Ross THE SUN has aireday related that the annual

Convention of the Theosophical Society, which s to be held in Madison Square Garden on April 26, was transferred to this city from Chicago in obedience to the will of the invisible Mahatma, who was revealed to a few of the faithful upon examination of the papers left by the departed William Quan Judge. In explanation of this ubmission to the will of a stranger this statement has been sent to the newspapers:

bodies called the exoteric and the occult. The former is the society known to the world which holds open meetings, discusses philosophy and religion, and carries on its propaganda like all other religious and human institutions. The occult is a secret body of adepts, possessing psychic powers, and is under the direct guidance of the great beings known as Mahatmas, who reside in Thibet. This body is credited with doing most of its work on the invisible planes, influencing the souls of men, guiding nations, and taking part in the governance of

the affairs of the planet generally.
"In the occult body there is no such thing as the election of officers. The chief is appointed by the Mahatmas and is an adept on the mantle of leadership naturally falls, by reason of his development. Mme. Blavatsky was head of this body during her life, and was succeeded by W.Q. Judge. When the latter died on March 1 last, it looked as though there was none to succeed him. Among the qualifications necessary for such leadership is the power to leave the body at will and transport oneself to any distant place and to communicate with disciples and the Mahatmas by thought transformation. No one was known in the ranks of the society to possess these powers sufficiently developed, and there was considerable anxiety until an examination of Judge's effects was

developed, and there was considerable anxiety until an examination of Judge's effects was made.

"A complete surprise was in store. A document was found which stated over the departed chief's signature that there was in the society a real adept who had veiled himself in such obscurity that his very existence was known to scarcely half a dozen members. Mr. Judge named him as successor. But the paper contained an injunction that his name and identity must be kept a secret for a specified time, said to be one year. Mr. Judge's endorsement secured a prompt acceptance of the new head, albeit he will remained unknown for months. The unknown is not an official in the Theosophical Society, but as an adept the Executive Committee did not hesitate to defer to his wishes.

"The principal event at the coming convention will be the election of a new Freedient in place of Mr. Judge. This is an affair of the external organization and does not carry with it occult leadersinp. If the new adept were known he would doubtless be elected, but as that would involve the disclosure of his identity his name cannot be presented. It is believed, however, that he will be at the convention incognitio, as it has leaked out that he is now in New York."

The statement then goes on to discuss candidates. It appears that "many think" that Ir. J. P. Buck of Cincinnati will be chosen Freedent, and if so, that he might be represented here by Chaude Falls Wright. Dr. Buck is more than six feet tall and is a throughgoing Theosophist; seven in family, viz.: The Buctor's wife two stores. there was no doubt that the dead body found in Philadelphia last Thursday was that of Louis, who failed to appear on Thursday for trial for forgery, and whose bail was forfeited.

The body had been identified by Aifred Praeter, one of the members of the firm, by Lawyer Rose of Rose & Putzel, Louis's counsel, and by Detective Sergeant Formosa of Police Headquarters. Schloss said there was a doubt as to whether the man committed suicide or not. Detective Formosa also called upon Mr. Davis, and the latter afterward said that Louis's was dead. He said the body would be removed to Louis's late home, 227 Edgecombe avenue,

The execution for \$1,000 against Philip Frank, Louis's bondsman, will doubtless be withdrawn.

than six feet tail and is a throughgoing Theosophist: seven in namity, viz.: The Boctor's wife's two sons, one daughter, and the Boctor's wife's two sons, one daughter, and the Boctor's wife's two sisters.

For Vice-President the author of this statement nominates Dr. Jerome A. Anderson of San Francisco, who was a remarkable child, coniding the state of The canonical examinations of candidates for oly orders in the diocese of New York, which have been held recently at the diocesan house in Lafayette place, under the new rules insti-tuted by Bishop Potter, have been concluded and show a higher degree of preparation for the ministry than has been evinced in previous examinations. Sixteen candidates presented themselves for examination, and these were recommended for ordination.

Hiram Richard Huise, from St. George's parish and of the senior class of the Philadelphia Divinity School, who took the highest honors and passed magine una laide; Murray A. Bartlett, M. A., of Grane Church and the General Theological Seminary, who passed cum honor; Charles Lewis Higgs, B. A., of St. Michael's Church and the General Theological Seminary; H. B. Pheips, B. A. M. H. Carroll, R. A., and W. K. Damuth, all of the General Theological Seminary, and J. A. Leighton, Ph. D., and Ellas Lyon, M. A., who was formerly a Wesleyan minister. Mr. Lyon soon will be ordained to the diaconate and will become assistant in St. John's Church, Yonkers, N. Y. the ministry than has been evinced in previous Justice Goetting's Warning Goes with a Stephen M. Dressing, a Pole employed in Havemeyer's sugar refinery in Williamsburgh, was stopped near his home at 159 North Tenth street yesterday by Peter McGutre, who demanded ten cents for heer. Dressing did not give up the dime, so McGulre knocked him down and kicked him in the left eye. A policeman arrested McGulre. When he was arraigned in the Lee Avenue Folice Court McGulre accessed the Pole of attempted robbery. Justice Goetting told McGulre that he didn't believe a word he said. "Such men as you," continued the Justice, "are a disgrace to the community. I propose to put a stop to this business of attacking inoffensive Poles. There has been altogether too much of it lately, and men like you are better off in the penitentiary. I'll commit you to the penitentiary for one year as a warning to others of your class." manded ten cents for beer. Dressing did not

This may or may not be a pretty strong inti-mation that Mr. Wright is an adept himself with a red aura. The statement goes on to say that these persons are members of the Theo-sophical Seciety, and that "some" of them will come to the Convention: come to the Convention:

Mrs. Alice Clatter of London, wife of Col. Barciay
Clattier of the Royal Artillery.
Baron Ouperman of Heighton
Hinaita P. Suadiall, electrician and Parsec philosopher of Bembay, who is now in this country.

Dr. Franz von Hartimann of dermany, physician,
philosopher, and author of many mythod works.

Judge o'Hourke of Fort Wayne of the Indiana Supreme Couf.

T. Hargrove, barrister of Muldle Temple, London
London
Lody Givia Poterson of Paris.
Size Katherine Hillard, the Fourte scholar and poet.
Enumest Jamer Roman of banta Espirity, Cuba, now
it this country.
Charles Johnston, F. R. A. S. and M. A., of the Bengal
Civil Service, the famous English (Frestralis).
Frof. William (rockes, the great English chemist,

rested in October, 1893, on a police court warrant for failure to support his first wife. He
was directed to pay \$40 a week alimony and
was required to give a hond. Miner went on
the bond to the amount of \$2,080. Emmet paid
part of the alimony during the first vera and
tent fell in arrears. Miner was sued by the
Commissioners of Charines unager the bond,
which was technically given to prevent the
first wife a Emmet becoming a punite charge,
and the tommissioners get a judgment of \$2.50
and the tommissioners
first wife a Emmet this more from Emmet. The
first wife subsequently get an absolute divorce
against Emmet, and Emmet has married again. HOOO'S

stimulate the stomach, rouse pills
the liver, cure billionsness, headache, dizainess, sour
stomach, constipution, etc., Price 25 cents.
Sold by all druggists. The only Pills to take
with Hood's Sarsaparilia.

THEOSOPHICAL HIGH JINKS who invented the Crookes tubes so largely used in a construction of the Archbishop of Canterbury, whose two sons recently organized a Theosophist so . Dick, engineer to the British Civil Service

at publin.

M. Camille riammarion, the French astronomer.

It is said that there will also be present ten members of the mysterious medieval Roslorucian fraternity. The principal session will be held in the concert hall at Madison Square Garden. A string band, composed of New York theosophists, and including Schench, the cellosis, and Herrmann, the violinist, will be in attendance. After the Convention, which will eld Monday or Tuesday, a reception will be given in the evening at 144 Madison avenue, where the society has a \$50,000 headquarters. The building contains many curiosities. The walls of one room are covered with Hindu and Japanese sacred pictures and symbols, and one frame encloses a leaf from the sacred Bo tree, under which, 2,500 years ago, Buddha attained engighteement, in a glass case is a complete set of Brahmin tools of worship, numbering twenty-three pieces, believed to be the only set in America. The sarcophagus containing one-third of Mme, Hawatsky's ashes is in the same room. In the library is a valuante collection of esoteric works and manuscripts, including about twenty manuscript volumes from the pen of the late Gen. Abner Poubleday, who was once Freedant of the Theosophical Society in New York. It is expected that a bronze bust of W. Q. Judge, on which work is now being rushed, will be completed in time to be unveiled. M. Camille riammarion, the French astronomer.

EARTHQUAKES IN SAMOA.

sion of Nature in the South Seas.

sitos of Nature in the South Seas.

From the San Francisco Call.

The schooner Viking, Capt. Luttrell, from Puget Sound, was at Ania, Samoa, on Jan. 10 last. From Capt. Luttrell and others we received information that nearly all the islands of the Samoan group were visited by severe enough and purity of heart. He closed his address by saying that if the principals and cachers were not qualified to speak on school questions, surely those were not who know not him of the practical to speak on school questions, surely those were not who know he can ever experiment the shock was the severeshold of the practical to speak on school questions, surely those were not who know not great ever experiment to the standard of the shock was the severeshold of the speak of the standard that twenty is sufficient to be false. However, a great deal of damage was done, and at Amalian Bay, a town on Leona Hay, a heavy shower of volcanic ashes fell, which covered the houses to the depth of several inches. The natives were name stricken, many leaving the island, in their boats and prisceeling to Apla, where they spread the report that a number of lives land been surfified. At Faradoa Hay a remarkable submarine phenomenon occurred. On Christmas Day two heavy shocks of carthquake were fell. Shortly atterward a great body of water was lifted from the bay. Shaped like a geyser, and carried the house of the shaped like a geyser, and carried the house of the shaped like a geyser, and carried the house of the shaped like a geyser, and carried the house of the shaped like a geyser, and carried the house of the shaped like a geyser, and carried the house of the shaped like a geyser, and carried the house of the shaped like a geyser, and carried the house of the shaped like a geyser, and carried the house of the shaped like a geyser, and carried the house of the shaped like a geyser, and carried the house of the shaped like a geyser, and carried the house of the shaped like a geyser, and carried the house of the shaped like a geyser, and carrie From the San Francisco Call.

ume of ashes fell on the northern slope of the island.

"ultulia lies southwest of Apia. It is high and volcanic. The island is seven-een miles in length and five miles wide. Pago Pago harbor is on its south side. Matafoa, a peak 2,300 feet high, is situated nearly in the centre of the island, and is an extinct volcano. It is said to have smoked and emitted ashes, but this report could not be confirmed.

At Iau, another island of the Samoan group, the carthonake shocks were felt severely. No material damage was done on shore, but submarriae convulsions killed millions of ish and slightly damaced the topography of the outlying reers. The formation of Tau had not been disturbed sine: 1806, when a marine disturbance, similar to that which occurred at Fagaloa, changed the outlines of the place. Simoke, ashes, and steam arose from the sea. The sea bottom shoaled in several places.

At Maun the quakes shook down a number of native huts.

The Woodward Memorial in Brooklyn, A citizen's committee has been organized in Brooklyn to collect \$15,000 for a suitable sculpture memorial in henor of the late Gen. John B. Woodward. The monument will be placed in the new museum building of the Brooklyn Insti-tute of Arts and Sciences.

The List of Referees. These referees were appointed in cases in the State courts in this city last week :

SUPREME COURT.

Cosse, aphwall agt Duffy James B. Butler, ingestion agt Brennen Nelson Smith.
S. Life ins. Co. agt. Miller Henry De F. Baldwin, dhau agt. Milhau Geo. M. Van Hoesen, irrners L. and F. Co. agt. Mo. le.
B. N. Harrison.
Chas. H. Fannels.
Thomas Albison.
Thomas P. Wickes.
Samuel D. Levy.
M. Cichand Minor.
Hichard M. Henry.
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THEY TELL THE MAYOR THEIR Schoolmistresses Have Meetings and Overflow Meetings at the City Hall and Beelare Their Unatterable Opposition to the Pavey-Page Compromise Measure.

Such a crowd of school teachers as invaded

the City Hall yesterday, New York has seldom seen. They came until the Aldermanic chamber was packed to the doors, until the Governor's room was filled, and until Part III. of the City Court had more than it could hold, while Part II., the City Chambers, and the corridors were filled with the brightly clad vomen. It was hot, frightfully hot, but the heat could not restrain their enthusiasm when they heard their chosen speakers denounce the Pavey-Page compromise school bill. They were there to show Mayor Strong that the Hon. Abram S. Hewitt and others who favor the bill were wrong when they said that a majority of the teachers favored it, too. It was the third hearing given by Mayor Strong, and was set for yesterday in order that the teachers of New York might give their views on the subject. It is possible that his Honor thought that just a committee would appear to present arguments. Undoubtedly if he had dreamed that such a phalanx of teachers was going to come down upon him he would have hired Carnegie Hall or some other big place for the hearing.

teachers; they all were unalterably opposed to the blil, and if Mayor Strong wants to make himself the idol of New York's schoolmistreeses he has only to send that bill back to Albany without his approval. He almost intimated yesterday that he would do so, but when the women and the men got up from their seats and cheered him and threw roses at him in response to his announcement that there would be no more hearings, he hastly

There was no dissent among the women

their seats and cheered him and threw roses at him in response to his aunonneement that there would be no more hearings, he hastily warned them that this didn't mean anything, and chuckled as he said it.

It would require pages to tell all that was said yesterday in the four meetings. But it was all against the bill, and Mrs. Lauterbach, who organized the overflow meetings, said that the Mayor would never sign the bill in the face of all that had been said.

Dr. Matthew J. Elgas, President of the Principals' Association, was the first speaker. He said that the principals and teachers, the graduates of the Promatical City colleges, were the ones most competent to judge the merits of the present system. There was too much theorizing by those outside and too little knowledge of the practical workings of the system. That there were flaws in the system of the solution, not by revolution. "The hue and ery," said Mr. Eigas, "raised by those favoring the bill, that political influence has done much to despoil the system of its best features, is not well founded in fact. I have yet to learn where, except in isolated cases, any such influence has been used, and in those cases the detect has been speedily remedied. The present system is undoubtedly failible, but who would prophesy as to what this new and untried system will do?

"To concentrate the powers in one man is franght with more dangers to the system of echools than anything yet attempted in the matter of public clucation. This centralization would create a Pooh Bah, much to be feared if he were not a man of strongest and purest personal character. If the trustees are failtle at present, the same condition will undoubtedly exist under the new order."

Mr. Eigas welt upon the ignorance of those who favored the bill, when they held the trustees responsible for the defects in the curriculum, and for "cramming." It was the Hoard of Education which was responsible for this. He pointed out that the proposal to delegate to twenty or twenty dive assistant superintendents

ed, and then went away, not and then, one happy.

After the hearing the Mayor served tea in his office to Mrs. Edward Lauterbach, Mrs. Thara M, Williams, Miss M. E. Tate, Mrs. John D. Townsend, Commissioner Strauss, and several others.

Just before the end of the meeting Mr. Elgas announced that a protest against the bill, signed by 100,000 persons, would be presented to the Mayor in a day or two.

A Woman Accused of Robbing the Matis, Sarah E. Armstrong, assistant to Postmaster James M. Swift of North Tarrytown, was held in \$1,000 ball by United States Commissioner Shields yesterday to answer on Tuesday to charge of having stolen money from the mails. For four months past Post Office Inspector Ashe has been receiving complaints regarding the loss of money sent from North Tarrytown through both the registered letter and the genthrough both the registered letter and the general mail departments.
Yesterialy a decoy letter was deposited in the North Tarrytown PostOffice, and an hour later, when the mail was taken to the train, \$4 that had been placed in the decoy was missing. The marked bills were found in Miss Armstrong posterbook. Miss Armstrong was thereupon taken into custody and brought to this city. Later she was released on bail.

Broker Dowd's Case Postnoned. The case of Jay Dowd, who was arrested as a suspicious person on complaint of George W. Shipsey of 64 Lexington avenue, under whose ice chest he was trying to crawl after several shots had been fired at him, was again ad-journed in the Yorkville Court yesterday, Dowd's attorney sent word that he would be unable to be present, but he had induced sevunable to be present, but he has induced several men who had known Dowd when he was a prosperous broker to bear witness to his good character. Among those who went to court for this purpose were A. D. McCormack of 201 West Townty-second street and Charles M. Jelliff of 320 East 150th street, both of whom paye the defendant an excellent reputation. The case was continued to Tuesday next.

Ice Goes Up, Icemen's Wages Go Down. A meeting of icemen will be held this afternoon at 8 Union square to form a union, elect officers, and decide upon the rates of wages to be demanded. The icemen allege that although

DORFLINGER'S **AMERICAN CUT GLASS.**

Bon-Bon & Olive Dishes

PROM REGULAR STOCK AT \$2.50 EACH.

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Price Cuts in Spring Capes.

If you call early to-morrow you can secure your choice of 165 fine fancy imported French Capes-costing to import from 15.00 to 27.50, your choice at Ladies' Silk Capes,

Ladies' Fine Tan and Black Kersey Capes,



silk, Open Applique work. You should see this Cape; it is well worth 15.00, and is a price mar-

7.48.

Ladies' Plain Cloth Cheviot Capes,

Brown, and Bluer 20-inch Top Capes; a real value for 3.98, but they go in this Cape sale of

Trimmed with Jet Lace and Ribbons, full 150 in. sweep, lined with Silk, made up to retail for 10.00.

certainly wonder at the price..... 4.98

Ladies' Embroidered Cloth Capes,



Ladies' Bicycle Suits.

SUMMER COOLNESS AND COMFORT IN STYLISH SILK AND SHIRT WAISTS.



Stylish Silk Waist of Flowered and Persian Silks (all the newest colors for this season), made on bone-fitted linings, new sleeves, shirred collar, with turn-over velvet collar and

to choose from at prices from 39c. to 1.48 An immense assorted

Thousands of Shirt Waists

stock of fine Shirt Waists in lawns, dimities, of Black China Silk 2.98 and 3.98 swisses, linens, at 1.39 to 4.00

Bloomingdale Bros. Bloomingdale Bros.

ICH BR

Men's Laundered Negligee Shirts.

Sensational Cut Price. To-morrow we place on sale over 1,000 dozen dollar quality Men's Laundered Negligee Shirts, all new, fresh goods, in new and very desirable patterns and colorings, at half regular price, viz. :

All perfect goods. each. None to dealers.

Sizes from 13 to 181.

Misses' Suits and Cloaks. | Infants' Wear.

Children's Reefer Jackets in fancy cheviots and fine ladies' cloth, combination effect; deep sallor collars, trimmed with fancy braid and buttons, 0 to 14, value 3.98

Misses' Alpaca Skirts in fancy fig.

Children's Honnets in fine all-over embroidered, deep ruffles and lace 98C children's White Lawn Dresses, handsomely trimmed, with fine embroidered ruffles and insertions, 6 to 14, value 2.98

Sizes 10 to 14 years. 49C

Children's fine ladies' cleth Reefer Jackets, deep sailor collars, truit sleeves, neari 98C

Children's Bonnets in fine all-over embroidered, deep ruffles and lace 98C

Children's Lawn Gimpes, embroidered, inserted yoke, rolling collar, full bish-69C

Sizes 10 to 14 years. 85C

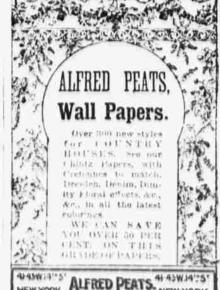
Sixth Avenue and 23d Street.

The will of Dr. J. West Roosevelt of 32 East Thirty-first street was filed for probate yesterday in the Surrogate's office. Dr. Roosevelt left \$40,000 in real estate and \$25,000 in personal property to his widow for life, and on her death to be divided among their children, Oliver Westcott Nicholas and Laura d'Oremieni Roosewelt. The testator's remainder interest in a trust estate is to be paid to his widow on the death of his sister-in-law, Annis Julia C. P. Roosevelt, who reades in France. From this Roosevelt, who resides in France. From this estate in remainder his executors are directed to pay any sum which may be due on a marriage contract made on Feb. 15, 1885, between tharies Victor Catelot, and his wife, Marie M. Catelot, on one side and furnadius and Ainia Victor Catelot, which wife any Marcueite Roosevelt on the other side. The executors of the will are William Emilea Roosevelt, a custing of the testator's; Frank Roosevelt, a brother, and the willow.

A Catholic Country Club. The Champlain Club, a social organization intended, its circular says, "for Catholic gentle-men and their families," will occupy the clab-house at Bluff Point, on the shore of Lake Champlain, this summer. The permanent or ganization of the club will be effected on May 2, so that members may enjoy club privileges as soon as the season opers. The bowe is in the assembly grounds of the cathod Summer School of America. C. V. Fornes of New York and Charles E. Buillips of Browley are members of the committee on Organization. Warren E. Mosher is the Secretary.

Lexaw's Candidate for Excise Inspector. MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., April 18. Sungtor Lexow has recommended to Eache Commissioner is man James P. Kithy of Neach for racing in spector of this distrat. Mr. holes have to clierk of the Surrogate's Fourt, Reckland county, Hisappointment is also urged by Judge Arthur S. Tompkins of Nyack.

Victim of Accidental Shooting Dies. Albin Engel, the young sallor who was accidentally shot on Friday afternoon by Frederick Hanne while in an employment agency in Ho-boken, died yesterday afternoon. Hanne and the live witnesses are locked up. Hanne will be hold for examination before Recorder Me-loneugh and will probably be committed for the triand Jury on a charge of manslaughter.



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